THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 46. TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1831. NO. 73.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at Four dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or Three dollars at the end of the year.

GIDINGS, BALDWIN & CO.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
CLEAVELAND, OHIO;

PROPRIETORS of the Ohio, Troy, and Erie Daily Line of Canal Boats, Ohio Canal—Agents of Troy and Erie Line, New York Canal and Proprietors in a Line of Steam Boats and Vessels on Lake Erie.—*Refer to*
Messrs. WM. D. HARRIS & Co. *Pittsburgh.*
March 25.—3m*

REMOVAL.

DR. WM. F. IRWIN has removed to the New Brick Building in Liberty street, near the end of Fourth street. March 25.—3m

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,

AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the S. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds*, amongst which are the *Cougar*, or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.*; 300 *Foreign and American Birds*, including the *Great Bird of Paradise*; the *Emu*, from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan*; *two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry, from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals*. The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 *cents—Children* 12½ *cents.*
May 7, 1830.—tf

James Adams Jr. & Co.
GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR,
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.
April 3. 1829—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

GEORGE SELDEN has removed his office to No. 18 in the Diamond, next door to Alderman Lowrie; where, having no other pursuit to which his attention is directed, he devotes himself exclusively to the profession of the law. Jan 7

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale.

☞ The Cincinnati Advertiser, Cincinnati Gazette, Louisville Advertiser, Louisville Journal, Nashville Republican, and Nashville Whig and Banner, Florence Gazette, and Lexington Reporter, will insert the above advertisements once a week for three months, and send their bills to this office. January 18—tf

ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUNPOWDER.—150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co. No. 8 Market street. May 18—tf.

Woollen Manufactory.

ADAMS M'FADDEN having purchased the entire interest of John Murphy, late of the firm of A. & J. Murphy, Woollen Manufacturers, Fleecedale, Chartier's Creek, the business will be conducted in future under the firm of MURPHY & M'FADDEN. To avoid the inconvenience and delays arising from the scarcity of the water in dry seasons, a *steam engine* has been added to the establishment, the machinery improved and increased, and they are now prepared to purchase WOOL of various qualities, for which the highest prices will be given in cash, if well washed on the sheep's back, and delivered at the factory, or at the store of John Murphy, Liberty street, near the Pittsburgh Brewery.

ANDREW MURPHY,
ADAMS M'FADDEN.

Fleecedale Woollen Factory, four miles from Pittsburgh, on the Steubenville road. May 6—tf

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co. or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.
October 26, 1830—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER.
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,*
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE

PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call.

☞ The Gazette, Cincinnati, Advertiser, Louisville, Courier, New Orleans, Intelligencer, Washington, Commercial Advertiser, New York, will insert the above every other day for one month, and forward their accounts to this office within that time. Pittsburgh, Dec. 24.—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,
Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

350 BBLS. SUP. FLOUR, "Pickan's Brand," for sale by
JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.
May 18, 1830.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

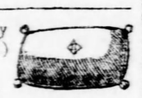
IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forwardevery description of GOODS.
December 21, 1827—tf.

PORCELAIN TEETH.

DR. E. MERRITT—DENTIST,
Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH.

March 4, 1831.—tf

50 BALES prime quality COTTON, (new crop,) for sale by
ALLEN & GRANT.
January 18, 1831.—tf



NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in-law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.
January 21.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.
April 5—tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their customers and the public generally, that the White Lead heretofore manufactured by them, and branded "Stevenson, Pittsburgh," will hereafter be branded
AVERY & OGDEN, PITTSBURGH,
Who have an extensive supply on hand, *warranted pure*, and equal to any imported from England, or manufactured in the United States.—The character of their lead is very generally known in the Western country, and no efforts shall be wanting on their part to maintain for it a reputation, which they trust will secure general patronage.

CHAS. AVERY & CO.

March 11—3m.

POLYGLOTT BIBLE, *American Edition.* Just rec'd and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO., Booksellers, No. 51 Market street, the English Version of the Polyglott Bible, containing the Old and New Testaments, with the marginal readings; together with a copious and original selection of references to parallel and illustrative passages. Exhibited in a manner hitherto unattempted. In one small elegant pocket volume. Stereotype edition.

"This edition is the most elegant and useful of all the pocket editions of the entire English Bibles, with parallel references; and contains a new selection of 60,000 references to passages that are really parallel." May 10—tf

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS

AND BONNET BOARDS.

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 51 Market street, have constantly for sale, a large assortment of Wrapping Paper, Band Box Boards, Bonnet Boards, and Binder's Boards, of eastern manufacture, which they offer very low.

N. B. The highest price given for RAGS.
August 10.—tf.

CURE FOR WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE *prepared at the subscriber's Wholesale and Retail Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.*

This preparation is confidently recommended to the public, as an effectual medicine for expelling Worms from the system. It has already been extensively used in this county, and the proprietor has ascertained from particular inquiry, that it has not failed to produce the most salutary effect, in every instance in which it was administered—and in many cases, after every other remedy had failed. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

The following testimony of its effects is offered to the public:—

"*Pittsburgh, April 1st*, 1830.

"We the subscribers do certify, that we have used in our families B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and recommend it to the public, as the most effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system, that has ever come within our knowledge."

N. W. Presly, Liberty street.
Wm. Douglas, Wood street.
Mrs. Anderson, Fourth street.
Samuel Bright, Plum township, Allegheny co.
John Morrow, Wilkins township, Allegheny co.
Robert Gray, Plum township, Allegheny co.
Joseph Anderson, Wilkins township.
John Stuart, Wilkins township.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 3 years, had been for some time afflicted with worms, and having tried every remedy without effect, at length used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, three tea spoonfuls of which caused it to discharge 138 worms. It has since continued free from any symptoms of worms. JOHN BENSON,
Wilkins township, Allegheny county.
May 5, 1830.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 5 years, by using one bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, discharged several worms, some of which were 12 inches long.

WM. M'CARTNEY, *Bayardstown.*
May 17, 1830.

I do certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge in my family, after using various other worm medicines without effect. Three of my children, after using the Vermifuge, discharged upwards of 300 worms.

MOSES HAMILTON,
May 31, 1830. *Columbiana county, Ohio.*

☞ For sale at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.
June 4, 1830.—1y.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET,
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞ Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal, Medium, Royal, Demy, } PRINTING,
Cap, Post, Folio Post, WRITING,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, WRAPPING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.

JAMES BROWN & SON.

☞ The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

REMOVAL.

JOHN I. KAY & CO., Booksellers, have removed their Bookstore to No. 51 Market street; where it is their intention to keep constantly on hand a well selected assortment of BOOKS in the various departments of Literature and Science. Their late stock has been considerably increased by the addition of many valuable works; and they trust their establishment will still be deserving of the countenance of their friends and the public.—It is their intention to sell their books at the lowest market prices. They respectfully invite the attention of the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and the neighboring country to their new store.
April 5, 1831—tf

CHEAP QUEENSWARE.

WETMORE & HAVENS, No. 112 Second street, near Wood street, Pittsburgh, are now receiving their spring supplies of QUEENSWARE AND CHINA, being the manufacture of the first houses in Staffordshire, England.

All ware sold by them is re-packed by careful and experienced hands. Purchasers are consequently not subjected to the risk of getting inferior, crazed and broken ware, which is too generally the case with goods assorted in England, and sent out to be sold in our markets by the original package.

Their personal attention will, as heretofore, be given for the selection and packing of all ware bought of them. Liberal discounts for Cash.
Feb. 25—tf

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq. late of Ross township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the said subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of land, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and a good orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } Executors.
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }
February 25, 1831.—tf.

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49 Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank
March 16—tf.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.
Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.
Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

DE LA MONTERAT'S
Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR *the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.*

DOCTOR RUSH'S
Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach PILLS,

An invaluable remedy for indigestion in its most complicated forms.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. March 4—1y

ROBERT G. ORMSBY & Co.
AUCTIONEERS,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
August 20, 1830—1y.

SADDLERY.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. corner of Fifth and Wood streets, are now opening an extensive assortment of plated, tinned, and Japaned SADDLERY of every description, to which they respectfully invite the attention of Merchants and Saddlers. March 11, 1831.—tf

CIRCULAR.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1831.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission Business* in this place, under the firm of DOBBIN & IRWIN, and that we have taken that spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, lately occupied by Messrs. R. Lindell & Co., where we are prepared to attend to such business as our friends may favor us with.

Mr. Leonard Dobbin will supply the place of his brother, in attending to the business of the house; and with his personal attention, united to a determination of pursuing a well regulated system of attention and punctuality, we hope to prove ourselves worthy the confidence of our friends and correspondents, whose interests it will be our study to promote, adhering strictly to their instructions.

H. R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.
February 18, 1831—tf

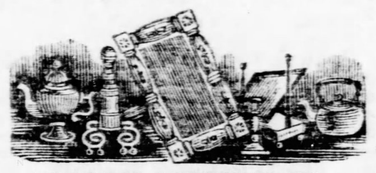
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner of Wood and Third streets, opposite Griffith's Hotel, and in the house lately occupied by W. Bell & Co.

I HAVE opened a general assortment of DRY GOODS at the above stand, which will be sold at fair market prices, by the piece or package only. My friends and dealers are invited to call. C. CURTIS.
April 15—tf

New Hardware Store,

NO. 66 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.



LOGAN & KENNEDY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening an extensive assortment of Hardware Cutlery &c., to which they would respectfully invite the attention of merchants, mechanics, and others. Also a well selected assortment of New England bench and moulding planes.
April 5.—tf.

FOR SALE OR RENT, Lot No. 357, on Fourth street, between Wood and Smith field streets, in the city of Pittsburgh. The Lot is thirty feet front, and extends back towards Diamond Alley, one hundred and forty feet. Possession can be given on first of April, 1831. Apply to C. DARRAGH,
Dec. 17.—tf No. 49 Fourth street

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
March 22, 1831.—tf

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 5 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,
June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

NOTICE.—The firm of Steele & Co. is dissolved by the death of I. STEELE. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to make payment, and all those having claims will present the same for settlement to JOHN BIRMINGHAM, surviving partner of the late Steele & Co. Pittsburgh, April 12, 1831.—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—W. M. CARLISLE, of the firm of Steele & Carlisle, and JOHN BIRMINGHAM, surviving partner of Steele & Co. have associated themselves together, under the firm of CARLISLE & BIRMINGHAM, and will continue a General Agency and Commission Business, at the old stand, No. 90 Front street.

W. M. CARLISLE.
JOHN BIRMINGHAM
Pittsburgh, April 12, 1831.—3mo.

☞BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.☜
Ohio paper Generally, one half per-ct.

Erie,	½ pr. ct.	Urban. Bk. Co.	3 to 5
Virginia,	1	Scioto Bk.	3 to 5
N. Y. City Notes	1	Michigan	3 to 5
Delaware do	½ to 1	Canada	4
Canton	2	Georgia & N. Car.	4
Wilks'b.	2	South Carolina	3
Pottsville	2	N. York, Con.	2
Greensburgh	30	R. Isl., Vermont,	2
Old Bk. Steub.	25	Mass., N. Hamp.	2
Maryland,	½ to 1	New Jersey	1 to 2

GOLD.

Sovereigns 4 65. American Gold 2 per-ct. premium. GEORGE A GOOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, *No. 68 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* April 29.—tf.

Drawing, Painting, and Gilding.
IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES.

J. NEWTON

HAS removed to No. 27 Market street, between Front and Second, where he intends carrying on the above; and he assures the public that he will execute all orders with which he may be favored in as neat a manner, upon as reasonable terms, and as promptly, as can be done on the west of the mountains. Portraits and Miniatures executed in a superior style, and paintings bought, sold, exchanged, or repaired.

J. N. will continue to receive a small class of pupils.

LITHOGRAPHY.

J. N. has established a Lithographic Press, and is prepared to execute all kinds of Lithographic Printing. Those who wish to have a multiplicity of copies from any design, will find this a beautiful substitute for copperplate engraving, and will experience a considerable saving of time and expense by preferring it.

Just published, the first number of a series of Ornaments, which will be found useful to Architects, Painters, Carvers, Gilders, Engravers, Cabinet Makers, Chair Ornamenters, Statuaries, and all persons whose business is connected with the Fine Arts.

J. N. respectfully solicits subscribers to a work on Flower, Fruit, and Shell Painting, &c., which he intends publishing as soon as the materials are in readiness. The work will contain the whole theory of the art, as far as its title purports, and will greatly aid those who wish to devote a part of their leisure hours to this branch of painting.
May 6, 1831.

WANTED, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina paper. Also, Notes of the Michigan and Canada Banks.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
May 10, 1831.

JOHN ALEXANDER

HAS Removed his Wholesale and Retail Cheap Cash Store, to the house formerly occupied by Mr. F. W. Boggs, No. 53 Market street, three doors below Fourth, where he is now receiving a splendid and general assortment of

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods,

purchased at the lowest prices, in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore; all of which will be sold low for Cash. ☞ Has always on hand a large assortment of MAHOGANY, which will be sold at very reduced prices. J. A
April 8—3mo.

ROSS WILKINS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS Removed his Office to Liberty Street between Third and Fourth. Ap. 1.

WOOL.—The highest price will be given for clean washed common wool, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
May 10—tf

WATERS' improved Cast and Shear Steel Corn and Grass SCYTHES; Shear and Cast Steel Axes; Improved Steel Spades and Shovels; Hoes, Hatchets—constantly on hand and for sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
March 11.—tf

50 BARRELS No. 1 Mackerel,
75 do. No. 2 do.
25 do. No. 3 do.
100 Barrels New Orleans Molasses.
25 Hogsheads New Orleans Sugar.
2 Barrels Cocoa Nuts.
Received per late arrivals, and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
May 10, 1831.—tf

SCHWEPPE & HORNER

HAVE just received, and offer for sale low, at the corner of Market and Third streets, Prime green Havanna, Rio and Porto Rico Coffee; Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas; Nutmegs, Cloves, Allspice, and Pepper; Bengal and Manilla Indigo; Madder, Ginger, Rice, Box Raisins, Figs, &c. Superior Loaf Sugar; 20 tons Campeachy Logwood; Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga & Port Wines; Holland Gin, (Sevan brand,) Jamaica Spirits, Cognac Brandy, (Seignette brand;) Molasses, New Orleans Sugar; 600 heavy Dried Hides; 50 barrels No. 1 Mackerel, 100 do. No. 2 do. 100 do. No. 3 do. Tubs of Mackerel for family use. Ap. 12

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21—tf.

NEW NOVEL.—*THE TALBA, or Moor of Portugal*, a Romance. By Mrs. Bray, author of the "White Hoods," "The Protestant," &c. &c. For sale by HOGAN & Co.
Corner of Front and Market streets.
May 27—2t

AUCTION.

Valuable Property For Sale at Auction!

A NUMBER OF VALUABLE LOTS, belonging to the Western University of Pa., fronting on Smithfield, Second and Third streets, will be offered at Public Auction, on perpetual lease, *on Monday, 6th June next*, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the premises. A plan of the Lots may be seen at the City Auction, No. 41 Wood street.—Terms at sale.

P. M'KENNA, Aucrioneer.
May 27—3t

PITTSBURGH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

THE following NEW WORKS have lately been received in the Library:—Annals of the Peninsular Campaigns, by the author of Cyril Thornton, in 3 vols.——Notes on Italy, by Penle, 1 volume——Diary of a Physician——History of Painters and Sculptors——Croley's Life of Geo. IV——Discovery and Adventure of Africa——Outlines of History, by Lardner——Talba, a Romance, by Mrs. Bray.

☞ All the New Works put into the Library as soon as received. Terms, $5 a year, in advance.

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers,
May 27—2t 51 Market street.

SPLENDID SALE OF PAINTINGS!!

By Lynch & Butterworth, Auctioneers.

ON FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1831, at 10 o'clock, at Mr. Bond's Concert Hall, Penn street, will be sold, a very valuable collection of OIL PAINTINGS, (received from Europe via New New York,) of the most celebrated Italian, Flemish, and Dutch masters, in elegant modern gilt frames of superior workmanship. Catalogues will be ready a few days previous to the day of sale, describing the different subjects.

Also, a large collection of ENGRAVINGS and LITHOGRAPHICS, colored and uncolored, embracing a great variety of subjects suitable for framing; the Port Folio, Scrap Books, &c. &c.

The whole will be ready for exhibition one day previous to the day of sale.

A good first rate PIANO, cost 350 dollars, will be offered at the same time and place.
May 27, 1831—3t

The subscribers offer for sale, at their warehouse, No. 148 Wood street,

25 HHDS. NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR,
50 barrels do do
130 bags Havanna Coffee, (prime green,)
60 do Rio do
25 do Java do
20 tierces Rice, (first quality;)
50 barrels No. 3 Mackerel;
15 barrels Almonds;
7 boxes White Havanna Sugar.

G. C. ANDERSON & CO.

WILL HAVE IN A FEW DAYS,
10,000 lbs. Lump Sugar;
30 boxes Rock Candy;
20 do Rose Soap;
15 baskets Sallad Oil;
10 cases Champaign Wine;
10 do Claret do.

☞ The Western Press, at Mercer, will insert the above three times, and send a paper containing it to G. C. Anderson & Co. May 27—3

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure is guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood, where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charge required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.
April 15—tf

For Sale, on Good Terms,

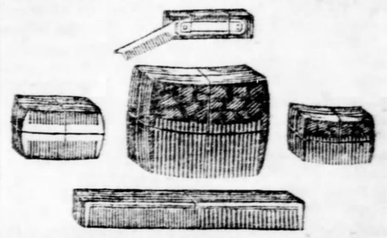
IN THE TOWN OF ALLEGHENY,

SEVERAL BUILDING LOTS,

SITUATED on the bank of the river, opposite the head of Smoky Island. Apply to
WM. FITZSIMMONS,
On the premises, or to
DAVID FITZSIMMONS,
Bayard's Row, Pittsburgh,
where a plan of said Lots may be seen.

☞ If not sold at private sale, they will be offered at auction, *on Monday, 13th June next*, at the City Auction Rooms. Allegh'y borough, May 24

PITTSBURGH
COMB MANUFACTORY



PETER V. S. VOORHIS respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that he has commenced business at the house lately occupied by John I. Kay & Co., being No. 95 Market street, near Liberty street, where he manufactures, and will constantly keep on hand, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the most reasonable prices, all articles in his line of business, consisting of MOCK SHELL, TORTOISE SHELL, BRAZILIAN SHELL, IVORY, and HORN COMBS, of a variety of Patterns and Sizes—of his own manufacture. He also keeps on hand a handsome assortment of fashionable *JEWELRY*, consisting of Breast Pins, Chains, Seals, Keys, Rings, Neck Laces, Ever Pointed Pencils, and a great variety of FANCY ARTICLES, which he will sell on the lowest and most accommodating terms.

N. B.—Tortoise Shell Combs repaired in the neatest manner.—The highest price given for Horns. April 1, 1831.—3mF

POETRY.

SABBATH EVENING.

It is a glorious hour. The star
Of evening lights the sleeping wave,
And blossoms in its purple home,
A lily on the dewy grave
Of parted twilight. Its pure beam
Comes softly down o'er hill and stream,
As if it bore to sinners here
Sweet tidings from a holier sphere.

O'er yon blue rocks, the lonely trees
In shadowy groups recline,
Like pensive nuns, at evening bowed
Around their holy shrine;
And through their leaves, the night winds blow
So calm and still, their music low
Seems the mysterious voice of prayer
Faint echoed on the evening air.

The mists go up from lake and stream
Like incense to a God beloved,
And o'er the glowing waters move,
As erst the Holy Spirit moved;
The torrent's voice, the wave's low hymn,
Seem the far songs of Seraphim,
And purer glows yon arch of blue,
As Eden's light were breaking through.

There is a spell of blessedness
In every hue of Earth and Heaven,
And the sweet face of Nature wears
The pure look of a saint forgiven;
Oh who, on such an eve, can feel
Heaven's deepest influence o'er him steal,
And gaze upon the glories there,
Nor kneel, with Nature's self, in prayer!

THINKING ALOUD,

OR THE PRIEST AND THE MULBERRIES.

Crotchet Hall contains some ballads, and from it we extract the following fable in verse, designed to teach caution in the expression of our thoughts.

Did you hear of the curate who mounted his mare,
And merrily trotted along to the fair?
Of creature more tractable, none ever was heard,
In the height of her speed she would stop at a word,
And again with a word, when the curate said *Hey*,
She put forth her mettle, and galloped away.

As near to the gates of the city he rode,
While the sun of September all brilliantly glowed,
The good priest discovered, with eyes of desire,
A mulberry tree in a hedge of wild briar,
On boughs long and lofty, in many a green shoot,
Hung large, black, and glossy, the beautiful fruit.

The curate was hungry, and thirsty to boot;
He shrunk from the thorns, though he longed for the fruit;
With a word he arrested his courser's keen speed,
And he stood up erect on the back of his steed;
On the saddle he stood, while the creature stood still,
And he gathered the fruit, till he got his good fill.

'Sure never,' he thought, 'was a creature so rare,
So docile, so true, as my excellent mare.
Lo, here, how I stand, (and he gazed all around,)
As safe and as steady as if on the ground;
Yet how had it been if some traveler this way,
Had, dreaming no mischief, but chanced to cry *Hey!*'

He stood with his head in the mulberry tree,
And he spoke out aloud in his fond reverie:
At the sound of the word, the good mare made a push,
And down went the priest in the wild briar bush.
He remembered too late, on his thorny green bed,
Much that well may be *thought*, cannot wisely be *said*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From a Liverpool paper.

Extraordinary Performance on the Railway.—On Saturday morning week, at 8 o'clock, the Samson, dragging a train of thirty loaded wagons, and the Goliah, twenty-seven, started from the station in Crown street, and proceeded at a brisk pace to the foot of the inclined plane, eight miles from Liverpool. On arriving there the Goliah was detached from the train, and assisted the Samson up the plane with its load. The latter then pursued its journey, and at half past 11 arrived at Manchester, where a great number of spectators had assembled to witness its arrival. The Goliah being left behind without assistance, carried its load up the inclined plane at three trips, and did not reach Manchester until half past one, having been delayed a considerable time by a slight accident to the machinery. The progress of both machines was very considerably delayed by a strong north east wind, which blew right against them, and by extreme slipperiness of the rails, which had been wet by several slight showers of rain in the course of the morning. The total number of bags of cotton brought by the two engines was 1015, of these the Samson brought 500. The precise weight of each load has not yet been ascertained, but as each bag of American cotton averages 4 cwt., the following may be considered a correct estimate of the Samson's load.

	Tons.	Cwt
540 bags of cotton, at 4 cwt. each,	109	16
Tares of thirty wagons,	42	15
Weight of guards and other persons on the train,	1	0
Weight of the engine,	8	0
Total,	160	11

Besides the weight of the tender, the coke, water, &c. amounting to several tons more. Before performing the above extraordinary feat, both engines had taken loads of goods and passengers from Manchester to Liverpool the same morning. On good Friday a great number of persons availed themselves of the opportunity of traveling by the railway. No fewer than 1,008 persons went in the course of the day from Manchester to Liverpool, and 1,005 from Liverpool to Manchester, making a total of 2,013 conveyed along the line in one day! This number does not include those taken up at the various stopping places on the road, and which may be reckoned at from 500 to 700 more. Not the slightest accident or delay was experienced by any of this immense number of travelers. The Samson took 203 booked passengers, besides about twenty of the company's servants, at one trip.

Fifty Years Hence.—The increase of population in the United States within ten years, appears, by the last census, to have been upwards of three millions, which is something more than the entire population of the Colonies at the commencement of the Revolutionary war. This shows with what rapid strides our country is advancing in physical strength and political importance. Those are now born, who will live to see this Republic the most powerful among the nations of the earth, as well as the most free and happy. In half a century more, our population may reach from forty to fifty millions, and be equal to France and Great Britain united. If improvement in the useful arts for the next fifty years keep pace with the progress they have made in the last fifty, there will scarcely be any part of the country so remote as not to be penetrated by canals and railroads—that will not be brought near to market by the newly discovered power of steam—or rather by the new application of that power to propelling boats and carriages. The present generation has witnessed wonderful discoveries, and political revolutions of incalculable importance to the freedom and happiness of the human family. The succeeding ones—our children and children's children—are destined perhaps to witness occurrences not less extraordinary. Judging by the past, who can pretend to say what will be the extent of future discoveries? The men who had ventured to predict a few years ago that carriages could be impelled by steam, with passengers and cargo, at the rate of 20 or 30 miles an hour, would have been viewed as a visionary. But this has been realised, and from its frequency, so extraordinary a performance has ceased, in particular places, to be a novelty.

From the Messager des Chambres.

STRENGTH AND ORGANIZATION OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

The Emperor is the supreme chief of the Russian army, and he takes command of it himself in time of war. The Field Marshals are under his immediate orders. The allowances of the superior officers are very moderate; they have, however certain expenses allowed them for a table, and some other emoluments, which are augmented in various ways; for in this venal nation, a public functionary, whether military or civil, rarely lets slip an occasion of turning to account the opportunities afforded him by his station. The pay of the subaltern officers is remarkably insufficient, and many must in some shape make a sacrifice to the country in serving as lieutenants or captains of cavalry, especially in the Guards. In order to become an officer, there must be proofs of nobility, and of having been previously admitted to a military institution; but private soldiers, nevertheless, may become officers, and even the higher military honors are not inaccessible to this class. The subofficers of the Guard frequently pass into the army of the line with the rank of ensign, and every officer of this rank may become a General. The pay of a private soldier does not exceed 30 francs (£1 5s.) per annum, out of which there are several reductions. He receives, besides, some articles of food, and every year a uniform. The Russian soldier, however, with his miserable pittance, is happier than if he had remained a slave. This feeling greatly facilitates the recruiting of the army.

The recruiting is carried on, generally, every three years, among the artisans and peasants.—The army is only composed of freemen, and every serf is emancipated by the simple fact of entering into the service of the state. The yoke, however, is not in reality got clear of, but merely changed from that form of the glebe to a harrassing and frequently capriciously cruel discipline. The ordinances for recruiting affect all men indiscriminately pointed out, if under forty years of age, whether married or not. Sometimes, however, some of the tribes are exempted from this operation, in consequence of their being either too distant or too few to be exhausted by recruiting. In ordinary times, one out of every five hundred males is taken, but during war, two out of every five hundred, and in case of urgency, four out of the same number. The ordering of these levies is regulated by the last census, which is sometimes that of eight or nine years previous.

The Cossacks, whose obligations and privileges are regulated by treaties, place at the disposal of the Emperor the number of troops which they undertake to furnish, and are not included in the recruitment.

The German colonists in Russia are also, in general, excepted, and, like the privileged classes, only enter the army when it suits them. The males who furnish the new levies do not exceed 24,000,000, from which must be deducted all those whom the government send to their lords, for a sum of from 1500 to 2000 francs. A levy, therefore, of two in every five hundred males, does not produce more than about 90,000 men. At any particular crisis, the militia may be summoned under arms, which, in case of need, can be increased to 250,000 men.

The following list gives the Russian army as it was in 1827. Since the Turkish war, Russia has made the greatest efforts to repair her losses, and the army may now be considered as on the same footing as at that epoch, its operations being directed by the same generals in chief.

1. IMPERIAL GUARDS.

Eight regiments of infantry, each consisting of three battalions, comprising 2,400 men,	19,200
Battalions of sappers and foot artillery,	2,000
Eight regiments of cavalry, each 800,	6,400
Cossacks and petards, three squadrons,	800
Pioneers and horse artillery,	800
Total Imperial Guards,	29,200

2. INFANTRY OF THE LINE.

127 regiments of grenadiers, fusileers, and chasseurs, each three battalions, 2,400 men,	304,800
36 battalions of garrison troops,	77,000
Total Infantry,	381,800

3. CAVALRY.

16 regiments of Cuirassiers, each five squadrons and 1,000 men,	16,000
52 regiments of Dragoons, Hussars, Hulans, and Chasseurs, each from five to ten squadrons and 1,000 men,	52,000
32 regiments of regular Cossacks, 18 of Cossacks of the Don, 10 of Cossacks of the Black Sea, 10 of Cossacks of the Ural, three of Cossacks of the Volga and the Cossacks of Siberia, the Kalmucs, the Tartars, the Bachkins, and the Caucasians,	100,000
Total cavalry, regular and irregular,	168,000

4. ARTILLERY.

60 companies of artillery for sieges, two hundred each,	12,000
60 companies of field artillery, two hundred each,	12,000
22 companies of horse artillery, two hundred each,	4 400
12 companies of pioneers, two hundred each,	2,400
10 companies of pontoneers, two hundred each,	2,000
12 companies and 62 artillery commands in interior garrisons,	11,500
Total artillery,	44,300
Extra corps,	27,000
Total of the Russian army,	650,300
Add to this number about 20,000 officers of all ranks, gives a general total of	670,300

This number was borne upon the registers of the army before the extraordinary levies of 1827 and 1828. The number was then rather nominal than effective, but it was then carried on to its completion, and the Russian army was increased by 200,000 men, making the whole 870,000

This immense number, which is at present under arms, is divided into eight armies, each consisting of three or more corps. That of the Imperial Guards is under the command of the Grand Duke Michael; the army of the south, quitted by Count Witgenstein, is commanded by Count Diebitsch; that of the west by Count Osten-Sachen, the Lithuanian army by the Grand Duke Constantine; the separate corps of Caucasus by Count Paskewitsch-Erivanski; the army of the Grand Duchy of Finland by General Kakreski; the military colonies by General Tolstoi. There are also corps de reserve in the environs of Moscow and St. Petersburgh, in case of emergency. From the whole amount must be deducted about 60,000 men, the contingent of the new kingdom of Poland, now in Russia, and also the Lithuanian army and the other troops levied in the ancient territories of the Polish Republic, which can now scarcely be included in the list.

The military force of Russia, however, is not near so great as it appears upon paper, it being a monstrous aggregation of conquered nations, a part of whom must necessarily be employed to keep the others in subjection. Russia, no doubt, recruits in Poland, in Finland, among the Tartar tribes of Casan and the Crimea, in Caucasus, and amongst the Nomades of Northern Asia, but the population in those territories must be kept down by corps of troops more or less considerable. In Asia detachments are stationed along an immense line, at two or three leagues distance from each other, from Casan to Kamschatka. Russia is, besides, obliged to watch her neighbors by means of great corps d'armee. Thus, for instance, the Russian ambassador at the Court of Teheran had, for some time, the command of the military forces stationed on the frontiers of Persia, in order that he might make an impression on that Power in his double character.

Russia, therefore, notwithstanding the apparent number of her fighting men, can scarcely bring into the field as many soldiers as Prussia. In 1813, when she made the greatest efforts, she had not more than 300,000 men disposable, and even that was not effected but by the aid of subsidies from Great Britain.

The Russian officers, to eke out their pay, endeavor to raise money from merchants and travelers; and it is not uncommon to see an old Colonel, with four decorations, receive from a traveler what our mere Custom House officers would reject with indignation. The recruiting in Russia is effected by means of throwing the responsibility of furnishing the men upon the landed proprietors, upon whom it becomes a serious burden. By paying 1500 to 2000 francs per man, they can purchase an exemption, and in the Turkish war, several courtiers made a traffic of these tickets of exemption, the price of which was then raised to nearly 3000 francs.

Extraordinary March against Time.—An event which has, for some weeks past, excited considerable attention among the horse dealing and sporting fraternity in this town, came off yesterday, to the great loss of certain parties. A Mr. Hartley, a horse-dealer of the town, has an aged chesnut mare, fourteen hands and an inch high, which, to an inexperienced eye, would seem to be unable to go at a much faster rate than an amble; but, at a public house, where the conversation turned upon the merits of various horses belonging to the parties then present, the owner of the mare above mentioned, offered to bet one hundred sovereigns, that she would go over a distance of one hundred miles in twelve successive hours, in harness. The bet was accepted by a hay and straw dealer, named Smith, and the ground fixed upon was a distance of twelve miles and a half, commencing at the Bear's Paw, in High Leigh, and ending a little on this side of Holme Chapel, near Knutsford. The betting had been running about even, previously to the race; but, yesterday, the mare became so great a favorite, that very few bets were made against her on any terms. The owner (a man weighing nine score fifteen pounds) drove her in a gig weighing 3 cwt. The mare started off precisely at five o'clock in the morning, and came to the winning post twenty four minutes within time, amidst the acclamations of multitudes of spectators, mostly from the town. The mare was not at all distressed, but was apparently in a condition to run the same distance over again immediately. We have heard it stated, indeed, that she had, on a former occasion, drawn her owner and another person in a gig one hundred and twenty miles in sixteen hours; which, if true, was a much more extraordinary performance than the one which came off yesterday.—*Manchester Guardian.*

Fall of Broughton Suspension Bridge.—Yesterday a most frightful accident occured to a party of the 60th Rifles, consisting of about 70 officers and men, who were returning from exercising on Kersal moor, by the Broughton road, to their quarters in Regent road barracks. About a quarter past 12 at noon, the party reached the chain bridge, at Broughton, and commenced filing across it.—Scarcely had the leading file, led by three of their officers, touched *terra firma* on the Pendleton side, when a tremendous noise, resembling an irregular volley of musketry, arrested the attention of the party. In an instant after, the bridge separated at the end next the toll house; and, with a large quantity of the stone pier, was precipated into the river. The situation of the soldiers at this moment was most frightful—about 40 of the party, encumbered with their arms and accoutrements, were entangled with the railing of the bridge, or overwhelmed in the river. Most providentially the river was low, and thus no lives were lost. But we are concerned to state that 6 are now in the hospital with fractured limbs, some of whom it is feared, will be disabled for life; and 14 have been injured, more or less, by cuts, contusions, &c.—*Manchester Herald.*

New Invention.—We have seen the model of a paddle wheel, invented by Mr. Uri Emmons, of this city, which promises to be useful to vessels propelled by steam. It is composed of a cylinder or drum, about the dimensions of those now in general use, and may, without altering or injuring the wheel-house, be adapted to boats now in use. The wheel or drum is made air and water tight, and forms a large revolving buoy; on its perifery or outward surface are fixed floats or paddles in a spiral form, so projecting, as to take sufficient hold on the water, to propel the boat. On the journals of the shaft are placed friction wheels, to ease the upward bearing of the buoys. The spiral form of the paddles will cause them to enter and leave the water freely, and wave it diagonally from the sides of the boat—thereby preventing the water from breaking and foaming around the sides. In case of accident, the buoys will prevent the boat from sinking, and their upward force will keep her from taking too great a hold of the water, and consequently add to her speed.

We think it might be an object for owners of steam boats to examine this new invention, and, if found to succeed, to give it that encouragement which it merits.—*N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.*

Effects of Manufactures on Commerce.—The Providence American gives the following statement:—

"Exports of cotton from New Orleans commencing October 1, 1830, and ending April 23, 1831, viz:—To northern ports in the United State.

New York,	27,013 bales
Boston,	26,602
Providence,	12,129
Philadelphia,	3,501
Baltimore,	2,340
Portsmouth,	3,179
Other ports,	339
Total to northern ports,	76,293 bales.
To foreign ports, viz:—	
Liverpool, Glasgow, and Greenock,	118,256 bales.
France,	25,573
Other European ports,	3,685
Total of foreign exportation,	147,524
Whole amount exported from New Orleans in six months,	223,807 bales.

Of the whole export, one third has been transported coastwise for home consumption, to be manufactured, and in a new shape to give employment to shipping. The freighting of this amount of cotton has employed 31,750 tons of shipping, at an average of 250 tons for 600 bales, thus requiring 127 ships of 250 tons each. The freight on the cotton exported from New Orleans into ports of the United States, at $5 per bale, will amount to $334,465. We have here great and positive advantages to the shipping interest, resulting from the establishment of home manufactures. How then can it be said that the American System is injurious to commerce."

Our town was thrown into great and general excitement on Saturday afternoon last, by a rencontre between Ephraim Douglass, Jr. Esq., and Moses Shaw, which terminated in the death of the latter. Some time before the fatal act was committed, a quarrel and fight had taken place between them, Shaw having knocked Douglass down and struck him several times while prostrate on the ground. Having been separated, Douglass sent his negro servant home for a sword cane. While the servant was absent, Shaw retired behind a blacksmith shop, where he was standing when Douglass closed upon and stabbed him slightly in the thigh. Shaw stooped and caught up a brickbat which he threw at Douglass, but did not hit him. In the meanwhile he received another wound in the abdomen, and the mortal wound in the left breast. He wheeled and attempted to retreat, but it was too late. He made a few steps, fell, and instantly expired.

Mr. Douglass has been for many years a member of the bar of this county, of respectable standing. The deceased has left a wife and eight or nine children in indigent circumstances. Both the parties were intoxicated.—*Uniontown Democrat.*

From the National Intelligencer.

Claims on France.—The following paragraph, conveying information of vast importance to many of our mercantile readers, we find in the Richmond Enquirer of Friday last. We presume it is derived from private letters from our Minister to France, Mr. Rives. If from sources at the Seat of Government, it would, we suppose, have been promulgated in the official paper.

"*Negotiations with France.*—It is said that the French Commissioners assert the *conformity of the Berlin and Milan Decrees with the Laws of Nations!* and report favorably on other cases, amounting only to two or three millions.

"We should deeply regret such a result on every account. It would be an act of gross injustice to our plundered merchants, and from whose hand does the blow come? Not from the Bourbons, but from the regenerated government of France. In all their negotiations with Mr. Gallatin in Paris, the Bourbons never denied that the Claims were fairly due. They never justified the decrees of Bonaparte. As well as we recollect, they never disavowed any responsibility for his acts; but they principally relied on their poverty, &c. &c. And now, when a more liberal Government is established among them; when it ought to be supported, on the principles of justice and good faith, we are to be put off with a frivolous pretence, that some of the grossest outrages which were ever perpetrated against a neutral nation, are consistent with the laws of nations. The character of France—the free and just principles on which alone her Government can be supported—the deep sympathy which we have felt in her recent struggles—the attachment of our countrymen, and the justice of their claims, should have inspired her Commissioners with a juster spirit. We hope it is not yet too late to repair their errors, and that her Government will lose no time in reviewing their decision, and doing justice to our citizens."

From the Charleston Patriot.

The word *Aristocracy* has undergone of late some singular applications in this country. Thus, we have now in common use "The Bank Aristocracy," meaning any association of persons who unite together to trade as Bankers; but the term is applied, with peculiar emphasis, to the Bank of the United States. Now, we wonder why the numerous associations throughout the country should not receive the benefit of the appellation in common with the above institution—and why, if every body corporate, invested with peculiar privileges, is thought to savour of Aristocracy, does not every Bridge, and Turnpike, and Railroad company, in the Union, fall within the same denomination. In regard to the Bank of the United States, if it partake of the features of Aristocracy, the Government representing the entire people of the Union is chargeable with the sin of introducing the hideous monster into the bosom of the land. They made it Aristocratic, in the same way that every association for mercantile purposes is invested with special privileges. According to this application of the obnoxious term, there is scarcely an individual of capital in the United States that has not at one period of his life been an Aristocrat, for there are few who have not participated in the species of monopoly connected with Banks, Insurance offices, and some one of the many forms assumed by bodies-corporate.

From the New York Whig.

"*A Rat! dead, for a ducat.*"—This is what the Prince Hamlet said, when he thrust his rapier through the arras, and let out the life of Polonius. Now, this Polonius was (Shakespeare auctore) a *meddlesome Secretary of State*, in Denmark, in former days, and it is curious to see what a remarkable parallel to this Danish case, the political history of our own times can furnish: the coincidence is very affecting. *Exempli gratia*, as President Jackson might say; for he said "*et tu Brute!*" to Mr. Calhoun:—Polonius was Secretary of State; so *was* Mr. Van Buren.—Polonius meddled with the affairs of Hamlet, who was next in place to the King of Denmark; Mr. Van Buren meddled with the affairs of Mr. Calhoun, next in place to the President; Hamlet gave the meddling Dane his *quietus*, and Mr. Calhoun has done as much for the meddling American; Hamlet did it with "a bare bodkin," and Mr. Calhoun with a sharp pen; Polonius thought he was safe behind the arras, but yet he was pierced; Mr. Van Buren flattered himself he was securely concealed, too, but he was reached, and through quite as thin a curtain; and, finally, as Hamlet, when he made his lunge, exclaimed *a rat!* so have Mr. Van Buren's countrymen exclaimed, upon this flight from the Cabinet, with the feathered shaft of the Vice President trailing from his side—"*a rat! a rat!*"—Indeed the parallel does, as the lawyers say, *run upon all fours;* it is a great deal closer than that which Captain Flewwellen drew between Henry 5th and Alexander the Great.

Though this Danish case prefigures "the foregone conclusion" of our Ex-Secretary's fate, yet it is by no means the only omen which is frowning upon him. Many a public Journal which once echoed the praises of the *Kinderhook Statesman*, has turned its columns against him, or manifests a cool determination to cut his acquaintance. The Columbia Telescope, the paper in which the famous Dr. Cooper and his disciples calculate the value of the union, has roundly denounced Mr. Van Buren, and the nullifiers, generally, we believe, have raised their war-cry, and made their onset upon him. We do not mention this, however, as at all discreditable to Mr. Van Buren, but merely as a change of opinion, or rather of *language*, and as an indication of his waning fortunes. But other papers, of a different stamp, seem to be growing shy of him. The Georgia Journal, a Crawford paper, the State paper of Georgia, and one which the Albany Argus has often extolled for the soundness of its republicanism, is one of this sort.—The Journal, moreover, it should be observed, has always been very hostile to Mr. Calhoun.

This paper, speaking of late occurrences in high life and of certain individuals who figured in them, said, not long ago—"Between *him* [the Kinderhook Statesman] and the rest of them [certain *nullifying* people] it is six of one and *half a dozen* of the others. The country would be *eminently blessed to get rid of the whole of them;* provided their places could be supplied by men who put the *interest of their country* in the first place in their affections, and *their own aggrandisement* in the second." What an insinuation here is against the *public spirit* and *disinterested public virtue* of the ex-secretary of State! The editor of the Journal could not have seen the late lucid letter of the ex-secretary to the President, in which he states implicitly that he is public spirited, and that he quits the cabinet for the sake of the public good. It is unfortunate for the ex-secretary, that his protestations are no better received. In whatever the fugitive Secretary says or does, resting or running, every body seems to be smelling a *rat*. If things go on, or rather *go* off, at this rate, the philosopher of Kinderhook will shortly be *ex-magician*, and *ex-master spirit*, as well as ex-secretary, and he will, finally, as some Tennessee orator once said, "slope off into perfect retiracy."

The Richmond Enquirer states, on the best authority, "that Mr. Crawford is about to make a final reply to Mr. Calhoun—that he is collecting testimony and materials for the purpose—but that he will take his own time for it—and when he does come out, it will be under no fictitious character, but under his proper signature."

Mr. Branch, the late Secretary of the Navy, was lately addressed by a number of the citizens of the Congressional District in which he was born and resides, with a request that he would consent to be a candidate to represent the District in Congress. He has not been able to resist an invitation so pressing from his old constituents, but has consented to be a candidate, and will no doubt be elected.—*Poulson.*

The new steamboat *South America*, built upon a plan of Dr. Nott's, reached Albany on Monday evening last, for the first time, in 13 hours. This boat has a horizontal engine, and the steam is produced and applied in a new mode.—*New York American.*

From the National Gazette.

The packet ship Charles Carroll has arrived at New York from Havre; she sailed on the 18th ult. We have received by her files of Paris papers to the 16th. On the day before, there was a tumult of the populace, which was suppressed by the National Guard. In the New York papers of Saturday we find this paragraph:—

"Captain Clark, of the Charles Carroll, and a passenger, both report that on the morning of their sailing, the 18th, they saw a letter from Paris, announcing another insurrection in that city; and that the National Guard was ordered out."

The report of a second victory of the Poles is not confirmed. The Paris Journal des Debats mentions that the advices from Warsaw were down to the 4th April, at which time *eight* thousand Russian prisoners and 22 pieces of captured cannon had been brought into that capital. On the 15th, in the Chamber of Peers, the President of the Council of Ministers announced that he had received official assurances of the withdrawal of the Austrian troops from the Papal territory, and that the French ambassador at Vienna had used, on this head, a language, "calm, firm, and worthy of France." The Austrians, however, accomplished all they wished. On the 13th, the debates in the Chamber of Deputies were highly animated and interesting, with regard to the foreign policy of the government. General Lafayette took a principal part. He demanded the immediate recognition of Poland. The ministerial speeches were all on the side of *peace*, and repeated the opinion that the situation of Belgium formed the greatest and most unpleasant of the cabinet perplexities. On the 12th, the National Congress of Belgium decided that it would not dissolve, but merely adjourn to meet again when convoked by its speaker or the Regent. They declared that the Revolution was not at an end.

The King of Prussia has broken and disperaed the Finland regiments. Private subsidies have been transmitted from Berlin to Warsaw.

According to the Journal des Debats, of the 14th, *Opposition* in France means *war*, and the leaders of the party have fully disclosed their sentiments and designs. "If the elections," adds that paper, "give them a majority, they will have all power, and then France will be arrayed in hostility against every country whose constitution does not rest upon the same basis as ours." *The Constitutionnel* of the 14th April affirms and complains that, for fifteen years, the periodical press had not been subjected to so many prosecutions, nor more roughly treated. Scarcely a day passed that some journal was not seized in the post-office, and the types and establishment sequestered.

The Belgian Congress have passed an act to authorise the choice of a foreign Commander-in-Chief for their National Army.

We are glad to learn, by the French papers of the 7th ult. that the intelligence of the death of Prince *Napoleon Louis*, son of the ex-King of Holland, is not true. It is contradicted by direct information from his mother, of a later date than the report.

It is said in Paris that the English Diplomatist sent to St. Petersburgh to protest against the annihilation of Poland, menaced in different proclamations of the Emperor Nicholas, will act in the name of Austria and France, at the same time that he acts in the name of England. It is added he is instructed to intimate to the Emperor of Russia that an immediate recognition of the Polish government on the part of the three Courts will take place if Russia does not concede to Poland the strict execution of the treaty of 1815.

We find the two following editorial articles in the London Courier of the 8th ultimo.

"We believe we can state with certainty that the Powers who were parties to the treaty of Vienna will not permit Russia to incorporate Poland with her own dominions."

"We understand that the Diplomatists who are to assist at the Congress, which is to be held at Rome for the settlement of Italy, have already been named."

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

The Polish Question.—We have been permitted to copy the following extract from a letter received from a private but highly authentic source in England. The intimation it contains respecting the intentions of Russia, is important, and is not given without grounds.

"I am very much pressed for time, and therefore in lieu of my speculations enclose you a letter sent me last night from one of the most respectable and intelligent men in the city. Great hopes are now entertained for the Poles. They will at least get *time;*—time will give them the chance of events, and events of great import are soon to happen. Russia will now, I think, make terms under the counsels of her Allies. It is understood the project of incorporating Poland with her empire has been abandoned, and that the stipulations of the treaties of Vienna will be nominally at least respected."

The following is the letter mentioned in the above extract:

LONDON, April 13.

My Dear Sir,—The private letters received today from Memel, state that the Custom-House officers and part of the garrison of Polagen, the frontier town of Russia, lying on the Baltic, had arrived at Memel, having escaped with great difficulty from the people, who were in open rebellion in all that part of Courland lying between Riga and Memel. The Prussian authorities are stated to have supplied the soldiers with arms and ammunition, and an attempt had been made to retake Polagen, but it failed. At Mittau, two posts from Riga, the Magistrates had been put to death, and a provisional government established. Polagen is the depot of all the stores, &c. for the Russian army in Poland: as such it is of vast importance, add to which this rebellion is in the rear of the Russian army, on the direct road to St. Petersburgh.

All the couriers and mails were stopped at Memel, as it was deemed unsafe to let them attempt to pass through the rebellious district, nor have we any letters from any place north of Memel, which shows that the communication with Russia by that route, is entirely cut off.

Extract of a letter from Paris, under date of April 14th:—"I have lately visited Brussels, and can safely aver that the majority of the people are Orangeists; that the inhabitants of Antwerp, Bruges, Ghent, Maestricht, and other places, are equally so; and I am firmly persuaded that if the Prince of Orange entered the country with a few thousand men, and a well stored military chest, he would be received with joy, and on granting a liberal constitution to his subjects, would become a most popular sovereign. Poland has redeemed her renown for bravery, up to the latest accounts from the seat of war. But those accounts must be received with caution. The weather has prevented the grand army of Russia from approaching Warsaw. The advanced guard has been defeated, it is true, with great loss, but not to any thing like the extent set forth; and I fear, however persevering, however brave, and however meritorious the Polish cause may be, it will fall, when the immense hordes of Russia come out in a body. I have perused private accounts from Poland which warrant this assertion. Without foreign aid they cannot succeed, and that aid they are not likely to obtain."

Russian Population.—It is asserted that the Russian Empire has acquired 40 millions of inhabitants in the course of a century.—*Edinburgh Journal of Sciences.*

Selling a Wife.—The following memorandum, says the Stockport Advertiser, drawn upon a 1s. 6d. stamp, will best explain the nature of a bargain between two fellows at a beer shop in the Hillgate, in this town. Millward is a butcher, and was last week fined before our magistrates, for using uneven balances in his trading transactions. The other persons are unknown to us.

I Booth Millward, bought of William Clayton, his wife, for five shillings, to be delivered on the 25th of March, 1831, to be delivered in a *Alter*, at Mr. John Lamases' house.

WILLIAM CLAYTON.

Witnesses—Joseph Gordon, G. Wood, George Whaley.

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia gen*	
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan, $5 & upw.*	
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	1
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	2
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen	do
Erie	1	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county	do	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do
Lancaster Bank	½	Chenango	2
Northampton	½	Utica Bk. & branches	do
York Bank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	33½	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. $5 & up.	4½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Pottsville Bank,	unc.	Baltimore City Bks.	par
Ohio.		George's county	½
Bank of Steubenville,	2½	Annap. & br. Easton	do
F. & M. Bk. of do.	½	Fredk co. Hav de Gra	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Westminster	do
Western Reserve	½	Hagerstown	do
St. Clairsville	½	William-port	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	*New Jersey.*	
Lancaster	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Marietta	½	Trenton Bank	do
Columbus	½	New Brunswick	do
Canton	2	Mount Holly	do
Portsmouth, $5 and upwards,	3	Camden	do
Indiana.		Cumberland	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	Newark Insurance	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	State Bank at Morris	do
North Carolina.		do. at Elizabetht'n	do
State bk. & branches $5 and upwards,	5	Sussex	do
South Carolina.		Paterson bank	unc
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	*Connecticut*	
Delaware.		New Haven Bk. do.	2
Bank of Delaware	½	Bridgeport	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	Middletown bank	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Branch at Newcastle	½	*Virginia.*	
do. at Wilmington	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
do. at Georget'n	½	Valley Bk & bran	do
Wilmington & Bran	2	N. W. Bk Wheeling	½
Massachusetts.		*Rhode Island.*	
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Providence Banks	2
Springfield	2	Washington Bk West	do
Hamsh. Bk. N. Hamp.	2	Phœnix Bk at do.	do
Salem	2	N. E. Commer Bank	do
Worcester	2	Oth R. I. notes, gen	do
Other Massach. notes	2	*Vermont.*	
		Burlington	3
		New Hampshire gen.	3

TO THE AFFLICTED

DR. J. SUMNER, having discovered an infallible cure for different species of *HERNIA or RUPTURE*, by an external application of ointment, without inconvenience to the patient, which ointment, prepared only by himself, he now offers for sale to all who are afflicted with the above complaint, being confident of success from the many proofs he has had of its efficacy—likewise, he considers it a duty to give to the public a fair statement of his own case.

For fifteen years he was sorely afflicted with two Ruptures, the pains of which were so severe, that he was compelled to relinquish all active business, wearing a Truss, and keeping himself a long period mostly confined, and had nearly gave up all hope of ever enjoying a comfortable state of health.—In this dilemma he was forcibly struck with the old adage, 'that there never was an evil without a remedy, and forthwith commenced a series of experiments upon himself, which through Divine Providence resulted in a complete and radical cure. JOHN SUMNER.

No. 133 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

This may certify, That my Son, aged thirteen years, was afflicted with a Rupture for three years, and was under the necessity of wearing the Truss constantly, but without any other effect than a temporary relief, and was effectually cured by Dr. J. Sumner in about three weeks time.

JOHN C. DOUGLAS.

No. 131 South Eleventh street, Philadelphia

This may Certify, That I have been afflicted with a Rupture for between four and five years, and have been effectually cured by Doctor J. Sumner, in about five weeks time.

JOHN VASEY.

Corner of York Road and Coates street, Philada.

I Certify, That I was afflicted with a Rupture for four years, and was effectually cured by the application of Dr. Sumner's OINTMENT, in the term of four weeks. E. WILSON.

I Certify, That my Son David, was effectually cured of a Rupture in three weeks time, of twelve years standing, by making use of Dr. Sumner's OINTMENT. D. COX

The above Certificates are deemed sufficient, and many others might be obtained, and many references can be given.

☞ FINDLAY & MADEIRA are Agents for the above Medicine, corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh.

March 29, 1831.—w1mo&tntf.

WASHINGTON AND PITTSBURGH

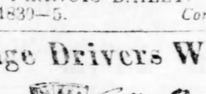
RAILROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That books for the subscription of stock in the "*Washington and Pittsburgh Railroad Company*," will be opened, on Thursday, the 23d day of June next, at the house of David Morris, in the borough of Washington, and at the hotel of Nicholas Griffith, in the city of Pittsburgh. The said books will remain open at said respective places for six juridical days. One or more of the commissioners will attend, and will permit all persons of lawful age to subscribe, in their own names or in the names of any other persons who may authorise the same, for any number of shares in said stock, paying thereon, at the time, of subscribing, four dollars on each share.

THOMAS H. BAIRD,
THOMAS M. T. M'KENNAN,
JAMES RUPLE,
JOHN K. WILSON,
ISAAC LEET,
JOHN WATSON,
JOHN H. EWING,
C. COWAN,
WILLIAM LEA,
JAMES HERRIOTT,
JOHN M'KEE,
ROSS WILKINS,
FRANCIS BAILEY.

May 20, 1830—5. *Commissioners.*

Stage Drivers Wanted.



I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to

GEO. A

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1831.

POSTSCRIPT.—The Napoleon, arrived at New York, brings much interesting intelligence. Upon the Reform Bill there was a majority in Parliament against the Ministry: upon this being ascertained, the King in person dissolved that body, when a scene of great confusion and excitement occurred. The Poles have gained another great and decisive victory over the Russians. Diebitsch with difficulty escaped. The independence of Poland is supposed to be secured. Details will be given in our next.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL.—On the 19th instant, a keel boat with plaster and fish arrived at Huntingdon, being the first arrival by the canal from Waynesburgh. The letting of that portion of the canal which is to be made between Holidaysburgh and Huntingdon, takes place to-morrow, at Williamsburgh.

GUNPOWDER ON STEAM BOATS.—The article which we extract from the Portsmouth Courier, upon this subject, deserves the serious attention of almost every member of society. The practice of concealing gunpowder in boxes, and shipping it as dry goods, must be suppressed at once. In addition to the remedies suggested at the close of this extract, we think it should be made a penitentiary offence in the packer of the goods. Surely the dangers of steam boat navigation are sufficiently great, without the introduction of this dangerous and concealed foe.

Since writing the above paragraph, we have received the details of the loss of the *Home*, which affords a striking evidence of the impropriety and danger of the practice we have just condemned.

ANOTHER STEAM BOAT ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, at about half past 2, P. M., just as the steam boat Home had left the wood yard at Graham's, about four miles above Beaver town, she was discovered to be on fire on her boiler deck.—The wind at the time was right ahead, and the materials of the boat being all very dry, the flames spread with great rapidity. The wheel rope was soon burnt, so that the boat immediately became unmanageable: fortunately, however, she was crossing the river when the fire was discovered, and soon run aground. There were about fifty passengers on board, fifteen or sixteen of whom were females, and some children. When the alarm was first given, a cry was raised that there was *gunpowder on board*. Under the impulse of the terror created by this cry, the passengers all jumped overboard, several of the females taking their children in their arms. In such circumstances, it is truly wonderful that no lives were lost.—The females were buoyed up by their clothes, until they were rescued by the men. There were about seventy tons of freight on board, about fifteen of which were blooms, and a few barrels of fish: the balance of the cargo was composed of hemp, sugar, and tobacco. The blooms and fish will be saved, a small part of the hemp and tobacco will also be recovered: the rest of the cargo is lost.

In the United States Telegraph of the 20th instant, we find the following remark:

"The relation between General Jackson and Mr. Calhoun has been materially changed since March, 1830, *and it may be possible that Mr. Calhoun cannot with propriety give that support to the re-election of Gen. Jackson, which it was his intention to give in 1830.*"

Since the publication of Mr. Calhoun's pamphlet, we have never for one moment supposed that he could support the President at the ensuing election. This, however, is the first open declaration upon the subject from that source. Heretofore the President had been so popular, that Duff Green deemed it impolitic to make open war upon him, and the intimation contained in this paragraph is most satisfactory evidence, to our mind, that the General's popularity is on the wane. At the time of the publication of the correspondence between the President and Vice President, and long since, the editor of the Telegraph contended most zealously that Mr. Calhoun was the *real*, and Mr. Van Buren only a *pretended* friend of the President: now he admits that "it is possible that Mr. Calhoun cannot with propriety" support the Hero. This admission never would have been made, unless the editor had been well convinced that Jackson's popularity was rapidly declining.

LAKE NAVIGATION.—There lately appeared in the Erie Observer, an article proving most conclusively that the port of Erie must always possess a decided advantage over that of Buffalo. This advantage consists principally in its being open for navigation several weeks earlier in the spring and later in the fall than the latter port. The Courier, published at Ravenna, Ohio, republishes this article, and, while it admits the force of the arguments in favor of Erie in competition with Buffalo, adds the following remarks, which we think are very satisfactory, as they prove the importance of avoiding the dangers of the lake navigation entirely, where it can be done:—

"One important fact in relation to the lake navigation, which appears to have escaped the notice of the editor of the Observer—*is the extreme hazard attending it when the lake is navigable.* The losses annually sustained from this cause, are by no means inconsiderable. *It is a well known fact, to this section of the country, that the heavy damages sustained by the mercantile interests of Ohio, by reason of a lake navigation, had induced many of our most enterprising citizens, prior to the commencement of the Pennsylvania canal, to conceive the project of constructing a canal along the lake shore, to connect the New York with the Ohio canal, thereby avoiding the hazard of the northern part of the lake.* This project appears to be abandoned for the present, however, there being a prospect that the evil will eventually be remedied by the completion of the Pennsylvania canal."

Lake Navigation.—We have examined our custom house books, by which it appears that the first arrivals at this port from Buffalo, for the last 15 years, have averaged somewhat later than the 1st of May, though this period includes the extraordinary case of an arrival in 1826, after an open winter, on the 12th of March. It is well known to many of our citizens, that arrivals have always reached this port within one or two days, at the furthest, after the opening of the Buffalo harbor. The port during the same time has, on an average, been open about the 26th of March. Forty days is undoubtedly about the average difference of time in the opening of the two harbors. A canal from this port to Philadelphia, passing through a country further south and a milder climate than that of New York, would be ready for navigation as early as this port would be open, and through it, the whole produce and commerce of the west would pass to Philadelphia long before the New York or Welland canal could be entered.—*Erie Gazette.*

MEETING OF MASTER CARPENTERS.

At a numerous meeting of the Master Carpenters of the city of Pittsburgh, held at the house of Hiram Badgely, on the 20th inst., the following resolution was adopted.

RESOLVED, That the Master Carpenters of this city, make a public expression of the reasons which induced them to refuse the adoption of the rules in respect to working hours, proposed by the journeymen Carpenters,—and that JAS. H. MCCLELLAND, SAML. ROSEBURGH, and JAS. BORBRIDGE, be appointed for that purpose.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In performing the duty assigned them, the Committee appointed on behalf of the Master Carpenters of Pittsburgh, think it incumbent on them to state, that the Journeymen Carpenters having appealed to the public, to be supported in their measures, the Committee are constrained to say, that if they are supported it will not merely be an inconvenience and loss to the Master Carpenters, but a serious impediment to business and a permanent injury to society in general. And it may be well to state, at the very outset of our remarks, in order to correct misstatements and to prevent any erroneous impressions that the Master Carpenters cannot be charged with attempting any innovations on established rules—The *Journeymen Carpenters* were the first to pursue this course; and have prescribed and dictated new rules for themselves and their employers.

It has been the practice in this city as well as in every part of the country, for the Carpenters to work from sunrise to sunset, and the wages have been regulated with a view to this practice. It requires but little sagacity to find a reason for this in the nature of the occupation, which confines itself more than most others to daylight and to the time of year when the weather requires little or no shelter for the workmen employed.

Contracts have been made this season, as heretofore, under the expectation that journeymen would continue in this reasonable custom of their trade. But it seems they propose to labor no longer than from six in the morning to six in the evening; thus abating two hours a day, during the half of the year most favorable for building.

The first point which presents itself for consideration in this extraordinary step of the Journeymen Carpenters, is the effect to be produced by it on the arrangements already entered into for the present season. It is evident that its tendency is detrimental to the interests of contractors. This must have the double result of injuring, also, the journeymen themselves, and obliging contractors to raise the price of work on future contracts. No good, to journeymen, can be predicated on injury to the master workmen, for the prosperity of the employer is necessary to that of the employed.

It is probable, however, that the Journeymen Carpenters who have turned out, have not considered their movement in this aspect. It is not supposed that they have any feelings inimical to contractors, or to the interests of the trade to which they belong; or that they have any disposition to retard the progress of improvements in this city, and from which they may expect to derive their share of advantage. They appear to be acting in conformity to one of those strange delusions, which under a plausible name, sometimes influences the soundest minds to their own detriment. They contend that by applying the rule that "the majority should govern," they have a right to regulate, as their will and pleasure may dictate, this or any other rule of acting. Were they to exercise their ordinary discretion, they would immediately see the absurdity of this notion. Unfortunately there are those, who, with just wit enough to be wicked, encourage them in their ideas of the application of abstract right in this singular manner. These same persons have just penetration and honesty sufficient to persuade the journeymen, that as they are the *majority*, they have the right to vote any portion they please of the money paid for building into their own pockets, and give the contractors the rights only of the *minority*!

No one doubts, that the journeymen have the abstract right of saying that they will work only from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M., and the contractors have the same right to say, that they will hire those only, who will labor from sunrise to sunset. The doctrine of majority and minority has nothing to do in this case. It is a matter of contract between parties, either expressed or implied. It has heretofore been tacit, founded on expediency and sound policy. Will the journeymen, in pursuing the fantasy that can do them no service, compel the contractors to make the *express* stipulation that the hours shall be from sunrise to sunset, or will they return to the wholesome and ordinary usage which has obtained among Carpenters?

The Journeymen Carpenters cannot be so blinded as to suppose that any vote or resolution they may pass, without the concurrence of the contractors, will establish any custom in the trade. They cannot imagine that the employed will be permitted to give laws to the employer!

Before the Journeymen take any farther steps, it is to be desired that they will consider the *meaning* of the cry of "equal rights and privileges," which is set up on this occasion. Let them consider that by applying in this way, a principle which rightly understood is the possession of every citizen of this country—they aim at the subversion of society, and give strength to that disorganising clamor, which has been started in some of the dark corners of our land; whose aim is to destroy, and who seek their own immediate accommodation, by giving injustice and anarchy into the hands of what is termed a *majority*, that they may *divide the spoil!* Will the intelligent Journeymen Carpenters give countenance to these absurd ideas of levelling, which will demand, in the end, the products also of *their own* industry?

There is another point to which attention should be directed—since the settlement of this section of the country, the inhabitants have been remarkable for enterprising industry. This quality has left a strong impress on the progress of the community to wealth. Few persons have been idlers, and but little of the sun's light has been spent in dissipation, frivolity, or folly. The plenty and prosperity which surrounds us, has not been acquired without diligence and sobriety.—*Carpenters* may claim a full share in the credit that appertains to the community. What will be the result of throwing up work for two of the best hours of each day? Will it add to the moral respect of the journeymen or of the apprentices?—Will it not necessarily be accompanied with temptations, prodigality, and in many instances be succeeded by moral degradation, mischief, and dissipation? This deserves sober reflection.

Let the Journeymen Carpenters consider well the steps they have taken, and let them remember that true wisdom dictates that they should retrace them as soon as they perceive them to be wrong. The fact that they have taken a stand in this affair should have little influence on their maturer judgment, which will probably suggest to them, that their own best interest, their welfare, and the good of all concerned, will be consulted by their pursuing a wholesome usage of the trade of which they are members.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

SIR,—Liberty of speech and action are invaluable rights, and in this our country they appear to be exercised without limits. Our form of government was said to be an experiment. It had been disputed whether men were fit to govern themselves—I mean democratically; that of the human family, it was asserted, only a few were endowed with wisdom, and from that few all laws should proceed. To afford men the fullest amount of rational liberty was the object the fathers of our country had in view in framing the system of government under which we are experimenting; and a little observation may convince any man, that every imagination of men's minds is *being* exercised under this liberal constitution: a state of things which bears a striking resemblance to that recorded of the people of Israel:—"In those days there was no king in Israel, and every man did that which was right in his own eyes."

The present is said to be an age of improvement. Whether it deserves such appellation may be doubtful, but without question it may be called an age of experiment; and in regard to the result of the experiment on liberty, one may reasonably entertain fears, because men suddenly delivered from tyranny are prone to run into licentiousness or anarchy: and liberty, in the popular sense of the term, contains the notion that men may be what some would call wicked, if they please—that if one set of men may use liberty in the pursuit of virtue, and in the fulfilment of moral duty, others may use it in a departure from rectitude, and discharge themselves from all obligation.

It is deplorable to hear men talk about slavery in relation to the obligations which they are under to their fellow men, and manifest a desire to be free from them, and even exult in the imagination of having shaken themselves from the bonds by which every individual is held to society for the promotion of the common good: and still more lamentable, that there should be found any in our land, to propagate sentiments whose tendency is to unsettle the foundations of the social fabric, and to introduce a moral chaos in which they seem fit to riot; or, perchance, Satan-like, presume themselves good enough to fashion it according their own fell purpose.

I have been led to these remarks at present, by observing the affair of certain of our mechanics, who have recently taken a remarkable stand in relation to a certain custom of the country, which has been of long and approved duration. The journeymen carpenters, to a large number, have "struck work," with a view of compelling the employers to assent to a regulation they have made respecting the hours of work. Of the value of the proposed regulations I mean not to speak; but the step they have taken, with a view of enforcing it, involves principles essential to the welfare of society. Any measure which tends to lessen public confidence in any portion of the citizens, must be injurious to all, because upon the good faith of a whole community every individual's welfare depends. Let confidence in contracts be destroyed, whether they are express, or by implication, and the operations of a community are paralyzed, and enterprise will cease. And if physical force be employed, instead of an appeal to reason and justice, property and life become insecure, and, instead of a government of laws, we would soon require one of more *sensible* and certain operation. I am persuaded, however, that the journeymen carpenters, among whom are so many honest and reputable citizens, are not sensible of the *general consequence* of the course they are pursuing, or it would quickly be abandoned, for one more in accordance with the dictates of sound principles.—Surely the absurd cant about "working men" and "monopoly," which recently issued from an odious source, and which has been echoed here with demoniacal diligence, cannot have had influence on working men in this commonwealth. I would look rather to see its effects on *idle* men: for every one may know that it is a fundamental principle of this government, that there are no exclusive privileges, and that all men have equal liberty to pursue their own happiness; and that happiness is only attained by following the dictates of prudence and a sound morality.

A WORKING MAN.

DISTURBANCES IN IRELAND.

A frightful account is given of the condition of Clare, an extreme south-western district of Ireland. The details were stated in Parliament on the 13th of April. The people met in bodies of five thousand strong, and appointing videttes, set three or four hundred persons to dig up the cultivated grounds. The person making this statement ascribed the excesses to poverty and want of employment. Mr. Hanley, the Secretary for Ireland, confirmed the statement, and added other particulars. Murders, he said, were constantly committed, and the outrages on persons and property were carried on with lamentable frequency; nor had all the powers which government had actively employed against them, been hitherto of any avail. He confessed the state of Clare was one of the most lamentable that could be conceived; and not the least lamentable feature of it was the utter disorganisation of society, whether that arose from political or other causes. Political and religious excitement had hitherto produced commotion; but at the present moment it seemed to be merely a war of the lower classes against the higher. Mr. O'Connell also said that there was what he would not call a servile but an agrarian war. He imputed the evil to the rack rents and the absence of landlords. Of an income of £200,000, not one fourth was spent in the county. What the remedy might be, he could not say; he could only state what the people themselves said would be most likely to give a remedy and relief,—the letting of land to them at a reasonable rate; entrusting public works to the occupants of the soil, not making them jobs for the benefit of grand jurors; and a general stimulus given to industry.—It is evident, from all the details, that the chief evil of Ireland is a government virtually colonial, where the interests of the people and their rulers are not identical, and when those of the former are constantly made to give way to those of the creatures of the government, and sacrificed by innumerable abuses.—*Baltimore American.*

POWDER ON STEAM BOATS.

The Cincinnati National Republican contains some severe strictures upon the custom of freighting gunpowder concealed in boxes to elude observation, so that the article may be transported as dry goods. There is reason to believe the practice has prevailed for several years, and has now become general. That paper mentions a circumstance that occured on the steam boat Gleaner at this place recently. On opening the goods after the fire, a quantity of powder was found thus enclosed. A year or two since, the officers of the Phœbus, at Wheeling, were obliged to put some goods on the guards near the boilers. One of the boxes thus placed, on being opened at Cincinnati, was found to contain several kegs of that dangerous article, which had withstood the sparks and heat of the furnace the whole trip down. In the case of the Gleaner, the hazard to the boat and all on board, to the number of 150 persons, and as many on shore, was, if possible, still more imminent. An explosion would have presented a scene of indescribable horror and suffering, appalling to the imagination on its mere conception. The reckless folly of the fellow in Philadelphia who packed the powder in that manner, approaches so near to villany, that we can scarcely refrain from applying that term to his conduct. Why is this risk of life and property so continually incurred? Merely to enable the dealers to realize a paltry profit, instead of paying a small additional freight, if the article were honestly transported. The practice should be put down: and we know of no better mode, than by all the insurance companies to except powder in their policies, and for laws to be passed annexing heavy penalties against its transportation by steam boats.—*Portsmouth Cour.*

CANAL TRADE.

It is asserted, on unquestionable authority, that the amount of tolls paid into the canal fund of the state of N. York, by citizens of Ohio, during the last year, is no less than $200,000. No better argument can be adduced to prove the rapidly increasing commerce of this state, and the consequent prosperity of its agricultural, manufacturing, and mechanical interests. From these data, it is satisfactorily proved that before the year 1846, the period when the last instalment of the New York Canal debt becomes due, the state of Ohio will have paid New York, in the shape of tolls, more than the original cost of the Erie Canal. Great as the amount already paid in tolls may seem, it will dwindle into a comparatively insignificant sum, when placed by the side of that which has been exclusively applied from the same source, to the mere payment of transportation fees, on that canal, during a similar period. For this no date is furnished, by which to estimate it.

Yet, notwithstanding the sums which the Ohio merchants are annually expending on both the Ohio and Erie Canal, it has been demonstrated, beyond doubt, that all the expenses attending the transportation of goods from the city of N. York, to the very centre of Ohio, does not exceed, in amount, the cost of conveying an equal quantity over land 100 miles, by way of the mountain route, previous to the constructions of these canals.—This excess was paid, as all such excesses are ever paid, by the consumer, and that consumer in seven cases out of eight, was a farmer; while he, destitute of a market, could not even convert the surplus products of his farm into a means to aid him in the purchase of the iron, salt, and other numberless articles of prime necessity, which entered into the account of his annual expenses. At that time, the Ohio farmer, who paid so enormously for imported articles, depending alone on the precarious market which his own neighborhood supplied, could not realize for his wheat (the staple article of his farm) even in the best times, much more than one half of what it readily commands now.

With these facts in view—the reduction in the price of imports, and the enhanced value of all the productions of our soil, which results have been entirely produced by the operation of the Canal System—imagination can only weary herself in endavoring to set bounds to the future prosperity and greatness of our state. It must be borne in mind, that this trade, so far, has been almost entirely confined to the northern section of the state, commensurate with the line of finished canal, and limited to the east and west within a narrow strip of country, extending, on an average, little over thirty miles each way from its shores.—*Massillon Gazette.*

The Washington Globe (official) holds, in reference to the late Secretary of the Navy, this language—"The *malice* of Branch, and his weak effort to impeach the wisdom, firmness and justice of the President." * * * "We ask Mr. Branch to *think* over the dilemma presented to him in the following article, and to choose his horn." Such is the treatment of a man who no longer holds office and who incurred so much obloquy and ridicule for denominating General Jackson "the greatest and the best!" In the article to which the Globe refers, it is denied that the President has borne testimony to the *capacity* of Mr. Branch.—The President's text, addressed to Mr. B., is as follows:—"In the discharge of all the duties of your office, over which I have any control, I have been fully satisfied."—"I did not, as to *yourself*, express a wish that you should retire." Here, surely, is a full attestation of *capacity*.

According to to the article endorsed by the Globe, "it is to be discerned that the President found the charge of the opposition, that Mr. B. wanted *capacity*, true." Admitting the assertion—for argument's sake—we may observe that it is a little inconsistent and unreasonable in the vehement advocates of President Jackson, to be so indignant and abusive when *his* capacity is questioned by those who are said to have believed in it before he was tried. If he could mistake in the case of Mr. Branch,—one of the oldest and most intimate friends,—the possibility of similar error, on the side of the people even, with regard to himself, might be conceded. There may be a very wide difference between what General Jackson was supposed to be, in 1824, upon the representations of his devoted friends, and what he has shown himself to be, the year 1831, with a trial of more than two years in an office for which he was not specially prepared and qualified. Whoever will look back on the merits which were ascribed, by the administration editors, to Governor Branch, at the period of his appointment as Secretary of the Navy, and to their boasts about the unerring sagacity of the President, must acknowledge that their present language concerning the Governor is quite as inconsistent and suspicious, as any which is used by the unbelievers, at the present time, in regard to General Jackson's capacity or fitness. If fact the portion of the people who voted for him were too confiding and sanguine;—numbers of the most zealous and intelligent of his original admirers and supporters confess their misconception and disappointment.—"All in the Wrong" is the proper title of the political drama. The example,—if it should end at the proper term,—must be salutary. Both parties, the man and his former preferrers, may be excused for the illusion under which they labored. General Jackson distrusted himself too little; the majority by whom he was elected, overrated his energies and abilities: every one will comprehend better what the office of President requires.—*National Gazette.*

New Clay Paper.—Dr. Samuel G. Howe, a gentleman well known throughout the country, as having devoted "the best and fairest days of his young manhood" to the cause of the Greeks, has issued a proposal for publishing a daily newspaper in Philadelphia, to be entitled "The National Republican and Commercial Observer." In a synopsis of the political department, it is set forth that the paper will watch over the preservation of the National Union; that it will advocate the American System, and, as a part of that system, Internal Improvements; that it will support the Judiciary; advocate the rechartering of the U. States' Bank; and support Henry Clay as a candidate for the next Presidency. Convinced that the objects thus set forth are good, and that the proposed editor will use none but honorable means for honorable ends, we cordially wish him success.—*Balt. Pat.*

Mr. Van Buren's furniture is advertised for sale at Washington, on Monday the 30th inst. It is now asserted that he will not depart on his mission to London till the return of McLane, with whom Mr. Van Buren wishes an interview previous to his departure.

The report gains credence that Major Eaton is to take the place of Mr. Randolph at the Court of Russia, and that he is actually taking lessons in grammar and othography, to fit him, as far as may be, for the station. What a falling off, for John H. Eaton, to take the place that has been occupied by John Quincy Adams and William Pinckney.—This is *reform!*

Mr. Randolph has altered his mind, and on his return, instead of being "buried under the great oak tree with his head to the east," will take a seat in Congress, if he can get it.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Wednesday, the 22d February, 1832, will complete one hundred years since George Washington was born.

From Martinique we learn that *one hundred and fifty* of the negroes who were engaged in the late revolt in that island had been executed.

Mortimer Cunningham, the late Postmaster at Abington, in this state, who was tried and acquitted a few weeks ago, as will be recollected, on a charge of robbing the United States' Mail—was yesterday tried for the misdemeanor alleged against him—namely, that of detaining and opening letters conveyed to his office in the mail. On this charge, after a laborious investigation, and an able defence, he was convicted—the jury not having been absent from the box more than twenty minutes. The offence of which he has thus been convicted is punishable by fine and imprisonment.

This morning at the opening of the court, Judge Glenn sentenced Cunningham to pay costs of prosecution, a fine of fifty dollars, and imprisonment in Baltimore county jail for six months.—*Bal. Pat.*

At White-hall mill, near Derbyshire, England, a sheet of paper was manufactured last year, which measured 13,000 feet in length, four feet in width, and would cover an acre and a half of ground.

Accidents.—Three men were drowned on Friday last, on the Falls, by the upsetting of a flat boat. Their names are not learned.—On the same day, a colored boy belonging to Captain Jackson, of the steamer Belfast, was drowned at Shipping-port.—A black man, named Fleming, belonging to W. Worsley, who had been some days suffering from *mania a potu*, escaped from home about midnight of Sunday, the 15th instant, and was found dead on Saturday last, in the canal below the bridge.—A cabinet maker, named Cavitt, left home on Wednesday morning last, at 3 o'clock, laboring under *mania a potu*, and has not since been heard from.—*Louisville Focus.*

The "New York Annual Register, for 1831," gives the following among other statistics of the State of New York:

Banks. There are 52 in the state, with an aggregate capital of $26,275,800.

Clergy. There are 1,332. *Attorneys and Counsellors at Law*, 1,741. *Practising Physicians and Surgeons*, 2,540.

WM. H. CARNWELL wants a situation in the line of *Clerkship*, where his steady employment will be writing, or mercantile calculation. Apply at the establishment of John Russell, deceased. May 31, 1831.—1t*

NOTICE.—The Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 11 for 1831, will take place in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY NEXT, the 4th of June. Tickets $5. Yates & M'Intyre managers. GEORGE A. COOK,
No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
May 31.—2t

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE REGISTER, for 1831.—SKINNER'S NEW YORK STATE REGISTER, for 1831, with a complete United States Calendar. For sale by HOGAN & Co.
Corner of Front and Market streets.
May 31, 1831.—2t

PIKE & HAYNARD'S CASES OF CONSCIENCE, *New Edition*, just published by HOGAN & Co.
Corner of Front and Market streets.
May 31, 1831.—3t

REMOVAL.

MRS. NEWCOMB has the pleasure of informing her friends that she has removed her school to the commodious brick dwelling on the corner of Liberty and Marbury streets, where her pupils will have the advantage of a pleasant yard for a promenade, and enjoy as pure air as any part of the city affords—thus uniting, as far as practicable, the advantages of a country residence with the conveniencies of a town. ☞ A few more pupils can be accommodated with board.
May 31—3t

THE Subscriber, JOHN C. MURPHY, late of the firm of A. & J. Murphy, will pay the highest prices in Cash for any quantity of

WOOL,

washed before shearing or afterwards, delivered at his GROCERY AND WOOL STORE, in Liberty street, Pittsburgh. As he believes himself a competent judge of Wool, he thinks those who have mixed or fine lots will find it their interest to call, and get a price according to the grade.
JOHN C. MURPHY.
N. B. *Groceries and Liquors* can be had at the above house for a small advance on cost and carriage. May 31—w3mo

ANTI-MASONIC CONVENTION.—The proceedings of the United States Anti-Masonic Convention, held at Philadelphia, Sept 11, 1831, embracing the Journal of Proceedings, the Reports, Debates, and the Address to the people, for sale by, HOGAN & CO.
Corner of Front and Market streets
May 31.—3t.

EXCHANGE.

WANTED, Michigan and Canada paper.—The highest price given for English, French, and American Gold.
GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No 68 Wood st
Pittsburgh, May 31.

3 HHGS. Prime Cincinnati BACON for sale by M'KEE & GRAHAM.
May 31, 1831.—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.—I announce myself a candidate for the office of County Commissioner. If I meet the approbation of the delegate convention, well; if not, I will buy my tickets, and appeal to the electors of the county.
WM. MORROW,
May 31—3 *Late Captain U. S. Army*

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JOHN M'DONALD, Esq. late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.
By the Will of Mr. M'Donald, the undersigned are fully authorised to sell and convey any part of his estate. We offer for sale several fine FARMS and Tracts of Land in this and the neighboring counties, together with a great variety of LOTS in Birmingham and Allegheny Town. The titles are unquestionable.
JOSEPH PATTERSON,
STEPHEN COLWELL,
Exrs. of John M'Donald, deceased.
May 31—3mo.

50 DOLLARS REWARD.—Taken by mistake, or stolen, from the Bar-Room or Entry of Griffith's Hotel, Pittsburgh, on the 9th of March, 1831, One BLACK LEATHER TRUNK, with a Brass Plate on the front, marked *Royal Paine, New York*, containing sundry articles of clothing, papers, notes, drafts, deeds, bonds, and mortgages, certificates of Bank Stock, Shares, &c. &c. as per memorandum annexed, for which the above reward will be paid on delivery of the papers to H. KELLY, No. 290 Pearl street, New York. As the payment of the above have been stopped, they are of no use to any one but the owner. The above reward will be given for the papers alone.

MEMORANDUM.

One deed, by W. W. Moon, to H. Kelley.
One bond and mortgage, by J. Boyd and wife, to H. Kelley.
One draft, drawn by A. G. Smith, on S. H. Middlebrook, endorsed to H. Kelley, for $1,219 41 cents.
Four drafts, drawn by W. W. Moor, and endorsed by him on C. T. Taylor, six hundred dollars each.
Two of four hundred and odd dollars, by do on do.
Three drafts, accepted by John Boyd, three hundred and forty odd dollars each, particulars not recollected, as memorandums were lost with them.
One certificate of twenty-five shares of the butchers' and drovers' Bank, New York, and sundry other papers, notes, and bank stocks. The trunk also contained sundry articles of wearing apparel, a new black frock coat, &c. &c. &c.
☞ If the above articles are in the hands of rogues, they may send the papers through the Post Office, and keep the trunk and clothing.
H. KELLEY.
May 31—1mo.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Take notice, that we, the subscribers, have severally applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the Court have appointed the fourth Monday of June next, for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh; at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be discharged.
SAMUEL REED,
Of the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, Turner.
JAMES NELSON,
Of St. Clair township, Farmer.
JOSEPH ISRAEL,
Of Pittsburgh, Bricklayer.
May 31—w3t

CROCKER & CO.
Commission Merchants,
NUMBER FIFTY-ONE NORTH FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

PARTICULAR attention paid to the purchase and sale of *WOOL*, and liberal advances made on consignments.—*References*—
Messrs. J. G. Harker & Co., *Philadelphia.*
Baldwin & Fowler, *New York.*
Parker & Stevens, } *Boston.*
Livermore & Rendall, }
March 15, 1831.—tw3m

WINDOW GLASS.

A CONSTANT supply of Birmingham Window Glass, of all sizes, at the manufacturers' prices, No. 70 Wood street.
J. & J. PATTERSON, Jr.
May 17, 1831.—6w

TO THE PEOPLE OF ALLEGHENY CO.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I offer myself as a candidate for *SHERIFF*, at the ensuing general election; and I shall esteem it an honor, for which I will ever be grateful, if the result shall prove that I have been considered worthy of your favor and support. WM. GRAHAM, Jr.
Pittsburgh, May 24—te

LAST NOTICE.—Those persons who were indebted to R. H. Gray, in his Hardware establishment, in this city, are respectfully informed that the Book Accounts of said Gray were assigned, on the 16th of February last, to A. & R. R. Griffiths, of Baltimore, and are now in the possession of the subscriber, for collection. All accounts not paid before the 20th of June, will be placed in the hands of a magistrate, who will collect them with costs. JAMES GRAY,
May 24—w3t *No. 61 Market street.*

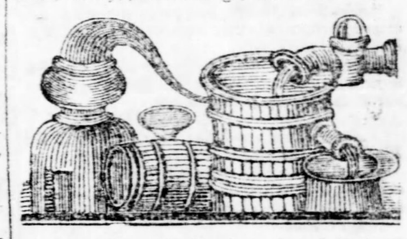
TO SURVEYORS AND OTHERS.

LEWIS MICHAEL informs the citizens of Pittsburgh, and the public at large, that he has arrived here, from Somerset, Pennsylvania, with a few first rate *Rittenhouse Improved Variation Surveyor's Compasses*, with out boxes, and a few Common Circumferentors, which are left at the shop of Mr. John Wallace, watchmaker. The compasses will be warranted by Lewis Michael.
N. B.—Feathers, Glass-ware, and some store goods, will be taken in part payment.
May 17, 1831.—3t*

I certify that I have used compasses made by Lewis Michael, and have found them very correct, and free from attraction. Somerset, August 21st, 1827. JOHN WELLS, formerly Deputy Surveyor.

REMOVAL.

J. & J. PARKER respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have removed from No. 17 Diamond Alley, to No. 143 Liberty street, three doors above the Pittsburgh Brewery, where they have opened a Wholesale and Retail WINE AND LIQUOR STORE, and have recently received from Philadelphia the following Wines and Liquors, which they intend to keep constantly on hand, viz:—French Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica Spirits, New England Rum; Wines—Madeira, Port, and Lisbon, Teneriffe, Sherry, Sweet Malaga, and Claret.



In connexion with the above, J. & J. Parker's RECTIFYING DISTILLERY has been re-established on an improved plan, and is now in complete operation, where they manufacture the following Domestic Liquors:—Brandy, Gin, Fourth and First Proof Liquor, Rectified Whiskey and Bitters; Cherry Bounce and Alcohol. Cordials: Perfect Love ditto, Shrub ditto, Noyeau ditto, Life of Man do., Rose do., Lemon do., Clove do., Cinnamon do., Caraway do., Peppermint do., Aniseed do.
☞ Country Merchants, Grocers and others are requested to call and examine their liquors, all of which are offered on accommodating terms.
JAMES PARKER,
JOHN PARKER.
May 24—w3mo.

BRONZE AND DRAB COLORED PUMPS

GEORGE ALBREE informs his friends and customers, that he has Removed to Nos. 91 and 93 Market street, two doors above Fifth, where he is opening a general assortment of SHOES, adapted to the season, consisting of Ladies' Bronze and Black Morocco, Lasting, and Leather Boots and Shoes, of various patterns; Misses', Children's and Infant's Boots and Shoes of different colors, with Gentlemen's Boots, Bootees, Shoes, and Pumps, which are offered low, at Wholesale or Retail.
Pittsburgh, April 5—1m&w1m.

NEW DRUG AND CHEMICAL
STORE!

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they have opened a Drug and Chemical Store, at the S. E. corner of Market and Liberty streets, in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Findley & Madeira, where they will keep a general assortment of Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, &c., which are warranted of the best quality, and will be sold at the lowest prices. C. DALY & CO.
April 29—w6t

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public, that they have now in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Stocking Machines, which will enable them to supply with promptitude, to any extent, orders for CARDS, from No. 28 to 33, and to any length, from 12 to 30 inches. Also, FILLETING from one to two inches. ☞ Cotton and Woollen manufacturers, and carding machine builders, will be accommodated, on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States. Orders thankfully received.
☞ The following papers will insert the above advertisement, weekly, four months, and charge this office:—Steubenville Herald, Chilicothe Gazette, Wheeling Gazette, Cincinnati Gazette, Columbus Journal, and the paper at Warren.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 1—wtf

BANNERS' SCRAPS will at all times be purchased, at the corner of Sixth and Wood streets. B. A. FAHNESTOCK.
May 17, 1831.—w3t

PITTSBURGH GLUE.

THE subscriber has now on hand a quantity of Glue, manufactured near this city, and warranted of a superior quality.
B. A. FAHNESTOCK.
Pittsburgh, May 17, 1831.—w3t

DOCTOR SELLERS has removed his office from No. 64 to No. 56, Fourth street.
April 1.—w3m.

REMOVAL.

SAMUEL KELLER has removed to the south west corner of Market and Front streets, where he will continue the old business of selling IRON AND NAILS, &c. where he will receive in payment, all kinds of country produce, and, having plenty of room, will also receive goods on consignment. April 6—w3m

VAT POTS.—Just received by the subscribers, one small and two large PAPER MILL VAT POTS, (copper.) They have been used for one year. The Pots are made on the most approved plan, and will be sold very low.
G. FABER & SONS, 116 Wood street.
November 23—wtf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 11, for 1831, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of JUNE, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Fifty-Four No. Lottery---Eight drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$15,000	is	$15,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	2,500		2,500
1	1,456		1,456
2	1,000		10,000
20	509		3,000
30	100		3,000
46	50		2,300
138	30		4,140
92	20		1,840
92	15		1,380
920	10		9,200
8280	5		41,400
9624 prizes.			$99,216

Tickets $5 00; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to upwards of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. May 27, 1831.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 11, for 1831: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, JUNE 4TH, 1831. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Fifty-four Number Lottery---Eight Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$15,000	is	$15,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	2,500		2,500
1	1,456		1,456
2	1,000		2,000
20	500		10,000
30	100		3,000
46	50		2,300
138	30		4,140
92	20		1,840
92	15		1,380
920	10		9,200
8280	5		41,400
9624 prizes.			$99,216

Tickets $5 00; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

DAVID GREER,

At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

May 27, 1831.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 11, for 1831: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 4TH of JUNE, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Fifty-four Number Lottery—Eight Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$15,000	is	$15,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	2,500		2,500
1	1,456		1,456
2	1,000		2,000
20	500		10,000
30	100		3,000
46	50		2,500
138	30		2,300
92	20		1,840
92	15		1,380
920	10		9,200
8280	5		41,400
9624 prizes.			$99,216

Tickets $5 00; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25.

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address WM. HAMILTON & CO.

No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.

May 27, 1831.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829---tf *Executors.*

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Walter Fortune & Sons, Saddletree Manufacturers, was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 26th day of April last. All persons indebted to the late firm will make payment to Walter Fortune and James Fortune, who are duly authorised to receive the same, and who will settle all accounts due by the said firm.

WALTER FORTUNE,
JAMES FORTUNE,
LUKE FORTUNE,
JOHN FORTUNE.

The business will be carried on as usual, at the old stand, in Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, by Walter Fortune and James Fortune, under the firm of WALTER FORTUNE & SON.

☞Two or three Journeymen Saddletree makers, and three or four Apprentices, wanted immediately. Apply to W. F. & SON.

May 12, 1831.---3mo

WOOL WAREHOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA.

SAM'L COMLY having a spacious Wool Warehouse, adjoining the Manufacturers' Market, Nos. 13 and 15 North Water street, Philadelphia, the subscriber having made arrangements with S. C. for that purpose, will devote his attention to the business; and solicits consignments of all kinds of wool to the house, on which liberal advances will be made if requested, and every exertion made to give satisfaction to the wool growers and dealers in the article, to whom information as to prices and the state of the market, will with pleasure be communicated.

Inquiry may be made of Abishai Way, Samuel Thompson, Mason & M'Donough, M'Clurg & Denniston, Pittsburgh. May 17---3mo

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

(From London, and recently of Baltimore.)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22---tf

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, May 10, 1831---tf

DR. JAMES A. LOWRIE

TENDERS his professional services to the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity. Office, No. 45 Third street, next door to the corner of Market street. April 1---3mo

TO LET,

THE Store and Dwelling House in Liberty street, now occupied by H. Fullerton, Jr. Possession given on the 1st April next. Apply to

ALLEN & GRANT.

February 22.---tf

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.

Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL.
DANIEL HICKMAN.

Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R & J. HALL.

Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.

Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 29, 1830.

FARM FOR SALE.

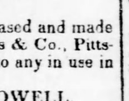
WILL BE SOLD, at Public Sale, on the premises, on the 14th day of June next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. that valuable FARM, No. 126 Braden's District, situated on the Ohio river and Beaver road, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 230 acres, of which about one hundred acres are cleared and under good cultivation, with several never failing springs of water. The improvements are a good square log House and Barn, and an Orchard of excellent fruit trees. An indisputable title will be given, and the terms, which shall be easy, will be made known at the sale.

ADDY BEER.
ROBERT BEER.

Administrators of the estate of Thomas Beer, dec.

☞The Lancaster Journal and Washington Reporter will insert the above advertisement once a week till June 1, and charge Pittsburgh Gazette.

January 11, 1831---t14J



THE subscriber wishes to rent the large Three Story Brick Dwelling House and Shop, where he now resides, situated in Liberty, between Market and Wood streets.

March 18.---tf. FELIX BRUNOT.

GEORGE A. COOK, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh, purchases Notes of all the Banking Institutions in the United States. Also, Foreign & American Gold, Broken Bank paper, &c.

March 11, 1831.

THE subscribers have entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Foundry and Steam Engine Business, under the firm of

M'CLURG & PRATT.

They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that their Foundry is now in complete operation, immediately above the aqueduct, on the Allegheny river, where they are prepared to execute orders for Castings of every description, in the best manner and with the greatest possible punctuality. Their steam mill, for boring, turning, or grinding heavy castings, is also in operation, and shops for making STEAM ENGINES of any required power, and SUGAR MILLS and machinery of every description.

They feel assured that from their knowledge of the business, in all its branches, their attention and punctuality, they will continue to receive a share of public patronage.

ALEX. M'CLURG,
FRANCIS PRATT.

December 7, 1830---1y

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA
CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

COCHRAN & IRWIN have Removed to Nos. 108 and 110 Second street, near Wood street, adjoining Wetmore & Haven's Queensware store, and J. Park's grocery, where they will be constantly supplied with

Writing, Wrapping and Printing Paper;
Broadcloths, Cassinets, and Jeans;
Plaids, Checks, Tickings;
Brown Sheetings and Cotton Yarn;
Also, Cotton and Union Drillings;
Diaper and Table Linen;
Machine Cards, in sets or in pieces, to order;
(Factories supplied on the shortest notice.)
Wood Screws and Tacks, at eastern prices;
Blanchard's cast steel Corn and Grass Scythes;
Thompson's and Nelson's Sickles;
Lamont's Patent Vices;
Plated Ware for Saddlers;
Window Glass and Hollow Glass, all sizes;
White and Red Lead; Nails; Iron;
And a general assort't of *American Manufactures;*
10 hhds. Leaf Tobacco,
40 bales Cotton, prime quality,
20 hhds. Sugar.
50 bbls. Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, for sale as above. April 15---tf

WANTED,

GREENSBURGH BANK PAPER—at 35 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 12, 1830.—tf.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER

January 22, 1830.—tf

DUNLAP'S PAINTING
OF
CHRIST REJECTED,

IS now being exhibited at LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM, where it will remain a FEW WEEKS. This universally and justly admired picture represents the *Rejection of our Saviour, by the Jewish High Priest, the Elders, and the People*, when brought to them by Pilate, from the Judgment Hall. The subject, which is illustrated with great force and beauty, is found in the following passage of the Sacred Writings:

"And when they had bound him, they led him away, and delivered him to Pontius Pilate, the Governor. Pilate said unto them, What shall I then do with Jesus, which is called Christ? They all said unto him, let him be crucified. When Pilate saw that he could prevail nothing, but that rather a tumult was made, he said, I am innocent of the blood of this just person; see ye to it. Then answered all the people, and said, his blood be on us and on our children."---*St. Matthew, chap.* 27.

"Then came Jesus forth, wearing the crown of thorns and the *gorgeous* robe: and Pilate saith unto them, Behold the man. When the Chief Priests therefore and Officers saw him, they cried out, saying, crucify him, crucify him. Pilate saith unto them, Take ye him and crucify him, for I find no fault in him."---*St. John, chap.* 19.

☞In this splendid Painting, which occupies upwards of 200 *square feet of canvass*, nearly 200 figures are introduced. In composition, perspective, coloring, and general effect, it is much superior to any historic production yet exhibited in this city, and merits the reputation and success that have hitherto attended it.

A SPLENDID EXHIBITION OF PHANTASMAGORIA has been got up at considerable expense, and *will be exhibited every evening*, at half past 8 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents.

April 8, 1831.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

FOR RENT. A three story brick warehouse and back buildings, lately occupied by B. Gleadall, next to Schweppe & Horner's, Third street, near Market str't. Apply to GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.

January 18—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18 1829.—tf.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

March 22, 1831.---tf Front street.

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S
☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

WANTED,

ONE thousand five hundred and one thousand dollars, on mortgage, well secured on Real Estate in this city. Inquire of

N. HOLMES,

Sept. 17.—tf No. 33 Market street.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823---tf

HENRY HOLDSHIP AND SON'S
PRICES CURRENT.

CAP PAPER,	per r'm,	hot press,	$4 25 a 4 50	
do.	do.	do.	fine,	3 25 a 3 75
do.	do.	do.	common,	2 25 a 3 00
LETTER	do.	do.	hot press,	3 75 a 4 00
do.	do.	do.	common,	2 50 a 3 25
PRINTING PAPER,		per ream,	2 37 a 5 25	
WRAPPING	do.	Imperial,	per ream,	2 75
do.	do.	Medium,	do.	1 75
do.	do.	Crown,	do.	1 12
TEA PAPER,		Medium,	do.	2 00
do.	do.	Crown,	do.	1 50
PASTEBOARDS,	per groce,		$5 00 a 5 25	
FULLERS' PRESS PAPERS,	per lb.		25	
PAPER HANGINGS,	per piece,		31½ a 75	
BORDERS,		do.	12½ a $2 50	

December 10, 1830.

FOR SALE,

A STEAM ENGINE, with ample power to propel a boat of 140 to 150 tons; or, if for a mill, sufficient to run 4 to 5 pairs of stones and a saw. Apply to ALLEN & GRANT.

February 8, 1830---tf

150 TONS Tennessee and Ohio Pig Metal, of good quality, for sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

March 11.—tf

W. B. M'CLURE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE No. 44 Fourth street, under Lambdin's Museum. April 8---tf

PITTSBURGH
CIRCULATING LIBRARY

THE inhabitants of Pittsburgh are respectfully informed that the Pittsburgh Circulating Library is now opened for the delivery of Books, at the Bookstore of JOHN I. KAY & CO., No. 51 Market street, near Fourth. April 19---tf

TO BE LET:

THAT well finished THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Grant and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. James Gray. Apply to D. S. SCULLY, Esq. or HARMAR DENNY.

ALSO, The Three Story Brick House adjoining, now occupied by J. & D. Moore. Immediate possession to be given. Apply, in the absence of Wm. Croghan, Esq., to D. S. SCULLY, at his office, in the Diamond. April 8—tf

NOTICE.—*Mahlon Rogers*, having taken his son *Linton Rogers* into partnership, the public are respectfully informed, that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued, in all its branches, under the firm of MAHLON ROGERS & SON. Steam Engines, Salt Pans, Still Boilers, &c. &c. will be executed with accuracy and despatch.

MAHLON ROGERS,
LINTON ROGERS.

Pittsburgh, April 19, 1831.

150 BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jun. Hammered Iron;

FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.

May 18, 1830---tf.

MOROCCO

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes,	(Goat and Deer Skins.)	
Boot and Shoe Linings,	(Roans and Yellows.)	
Coachmakers'	do.	(variety of colors.)
Hat Linings,	do.	do.
Bookbinders,	do.	do.
Trunkmakers,	do.	do.
Saddlers,	do.	do.
Striped Bindings.		

☞The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL,

Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. }
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

May 14, 1830.---tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,---all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829---tf.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

AUCTION GOODS.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH,

46 WOOD STREET,

Are now receiving a very extensive and choice assortment of

European, India, and American,

DRY GOODS,

EMBRACING every variety suited to the *Western Trade;* and having been selected with particular care, at the *New York and Philadelphia Auctions*, are offered at wholesale, for cash or approved paper, at a small advance.

Country merchants can always depend on being supplied with the latest style of Importations; and in consequence of one of our firm being now in *Europe*, we are enabled to *import our Foreign Goods* at much cheaper rates than usual, and most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH.

September 3, 1830.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

PAPER HANGINGS

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,

Corner of Wood & Third Streets

October 10—tf.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,

Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS

AND

EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*
H. H. GAYLORD & Co. *Wheeling, Va.*

February 12, 1830.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

Aug. 7, 1829.---tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

FOR SALE,

A FLAG QUARRY, together with a FARM, containing 80 acres of good land, situated on the Allegheny river, ten miles above Pittsburgh.—The flags are of the best quality, and suitable for paving, such as are now used for that purpose in this city. It is the only quarry of the kind in this part of the country. Apply to

HENRY HOLDSHIP

October 12, 1830.—tf

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL.

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19---tf

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN, } *Commissioners.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

TO LET, The three story brick store-room in Hays' Row, Wood street, adjoining John Albree's Shoe store

Apply to WILLIAM HAYS.

October 12.—tf.

NEW ORLEANS and MOBILE PAPER received at this office at 5 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A COOK,

Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street

November 19, 1830.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET, The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

☞N. B.—Immediate possession can be given.

February 18---tf

HARDWARE.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. corner of Fifth and Wood streets, have just received and are now opening their Spring supply of HARDWARE, which renders their stock much more extensive than heretofore; consisting of a more general assortment, and embracing a greater variety of articles; among which are Waldron's, Griffin's, and Harris's Corn, and Waldron's Griffin's, Papmore's, and Blanchard's Grass Scythe, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, March 11, 1831.—tf

NOTICE,

To Country Merchants and others, inclining to purchase Cheap Hardware.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased out the Stock of HARDWARE lately kept by R. H. Gray, corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh, offers the same for sale at cost and carriage. He will continue to buy and sell articles of domestic manufacture in the Hardware line, at the old stand, No. 59.

JAMES GRAY,

March 11—tf Fourth street.